



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the
Rose and Crown Public House,
Thringstone, Leicestershire**

SK 427 171

Jon Coward



ULAS Report No 2011- 155
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at the Rose and Crown Public House,
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For: *Punch Partnerships (PTL) Ltd*

Approved by:

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1. Summary

An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS in September 2011 on the Rose and Crown Public House and adjacent land at Thringstone, Leicestershire SK 427 171 for Punch Taverns Ltd. The trial trenching failed to locate any archaeologically significant deposits but did show evidence of previous 19th century buildings and associated deposits.

2. Background

Thringstone lies around 4km north-north-east of Coalville, in the District of North-West Leicestershire. The site lies at The Green, Thringstone on the western side of the road. It consists of the Rose and Crown public house itself plus a broadly square area of land to the south covered in asphalt and an overgrown beer garden to the west. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying Geology of the site was likely to be sandstone, and this was confirmed by the evaluation trenching. The site measures around 1152 square metres and lies at a height of c.116.7m aOD. An application is proposed for the demolition of the building and the development of the site for a retail unit (P.A 10/00646/7).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

A desk-based assessment incorporating a buildings appraisal has been prepared for this application (Hunt 2011).

The name 'Thringstone' is most probably derived from the Scandinavian (Viking) personal name, Traengr with the older Anglo-Saxon suffix, tun, meaning 'village' (Mills 2003). The Domesday Survey reference for the village was not recognised until the mid-20th century when it was realised that it had originally been called 'Trangesbi' with the 'bi' or 'by' suffix (representing the earlier Viking word for village) and was listed as within Derbyshire (Darby and Terrett 1971).

There were obviously no hard and fast rules in the use of various suffix in village names since in The Hundreds Roll of 1274, the settlement is documented as 'Threngesthorpe' (thorpe being an older, pre-Viking term meaning 'daughter settlement'). In the Garendon Cartulary of 1300, the village is recorded as 'Threngston', and the spelling begins to stabilize thereafter.

Little is known about the ownership of the lands in Thringstone until 1309 when it is recorded that the Manor and lands passed to Robert Tebbe. By 1462 the lands were given to Richard Hastings and it is recorded that the lands previously belonged to John Beaumont who had been charged with treason and his lands confiscated by the Crown. The lands passed back to the Beaumonts by the end of the 15th century and by the late 19th the Lord of the Manor appears have been J. Boulton, although much of the lands within the parish belonged to other families (Nichols 1804).

The district was heavily hit by the Black Death during the 15th century and the population of the village was still very small a century later. The population and the village thrived considerably during the 18th century after the introduction of framework knitting into the area. The expansion of the local coal mining industry, beginning in the first third of the 19th century, induced still further demographic change and the population had grown from a figure of 901 in 1801 to 1,298 by 1851, of which some 52% was non-native to the village, having migrated here from other areas (Leicester Advertiser 1950).

In 1936 the parish of Thringstone was broken up and much of the land was distributed between the neighbouring parishes, leaving the core of the village as part of the Urban District and Civil Parish of Coalville.

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there are no known archaeological remains located in the assessment area itself. However, the site is within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village of Thringstone (HER Ref No. **MLE8481**).

The known sites in the vicinity of the assessment area are summarised below. A full summary is shown in the Appendix and illustrated on Figure 10.

Prehistoric

A number of flint artefacts, dated to the Mesolithic-Neolithic were found at the edge of Grace Dieu woods, around 800m north-east of the assessment area (**MLE4382**). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was found nearby (**MLE4383**).

A further scatter of Neolithic flint was found at Red Hill 600m south-west of the assessment area (**MLE7332**). Further prehistoric finds were found north of Red Hill Farm (**MLE7629**).

Roman

Sherds of Romano-British pottery were found alongside the prehistoric artefacts mentioned above at Grace Dieu wood (**MLE4384**). A large number of Roman pottery sherds and a possible kiln bar were found during fieldwalking north of Red Hill Farm (**MLE4879**), 600m south-west of the assessment area. Further Roman finds, including a bronze 'T' brooch (**MLE10051**) have been discovered north-east of Red Hill Farm 400m south of the assessment area. Further pottery finds were discovered nearby (**MLE10464**).

Medieval

The site lies within the historic settlement core of Thringstone (**MLE8481**). A large earthwork close to the Grace Dieu park boundary is most likely a medieval dam (**MLE17879**).

Post-medieval

Post-medieval remains, including part of a wall and an outhouse and many sherds of post-medieval pottery were found during archaeological trial trenching in 2009 in

Main Street, 150m north-north-east from the assessment area (**MLE18325**). The house at 34, Main Street appears to have been used as a beer house during the late 19th century and is late 18th century in date (**MLE18326**). Post-medieval remains were also found during a watching brief at St. Andrew's Church, which lies 250m north of the assessment area, including a brick built cistern (**MLE14474**). The church is mid-late 19th century in date (**MLE14474**).

There are a number of Listed buildings within the village. The most significant of these is the neighbouring property at 25, The Green, which is Grade II Listed building, from the mid-18th century (**MLE14484**).

Map evidence shows that a number of buildings once lay along the street front directly south of the public house where the car park now stands, and the pub itself is likely to be 19th century date. It lies adjacent to a Grade II listed building. Post-medieval remains have been found close to the site during archaeological work along Main Street.

4. Aims

The principal aim of the evaluation by trial trenching was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.



Figure 1 Location of the application area (arrowed). Reproduced from Landranger® 1:50 000 scale, sheet 129 by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The

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5. Methods

The trial trenching comprised two trenches targeting the area of proposed new build to the rear and south of the existing building. The topsoil and overburden was removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. However in view of the compaction and hardness of the substratum a toothed bucket was employed for some of this work. The trenches were excavated down to the top of or natural undisturbed ground. All excavation by machine and hand was undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ if present.

The trenches were then examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located were to be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.

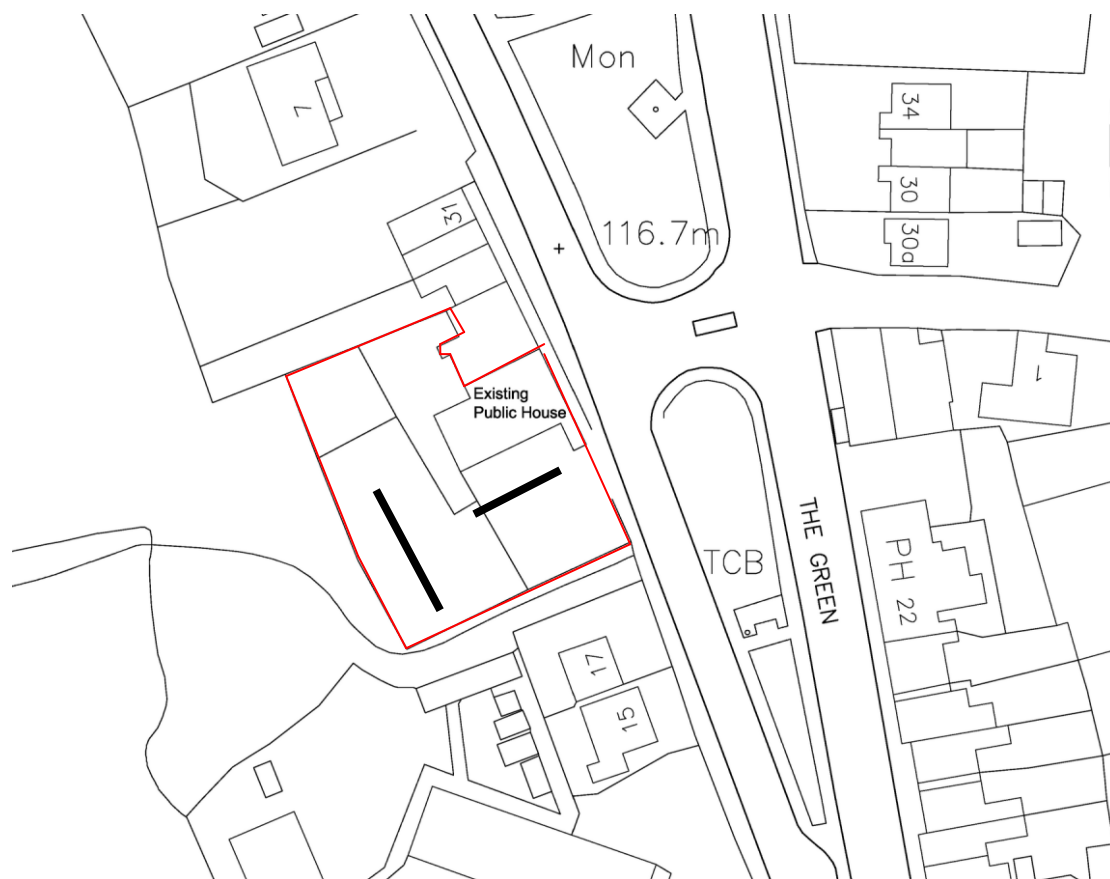


Figure 2 Application area showing location of trenches

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6. Results

6.1 Evaluation trenches

Two trenches were excavated in the former car park to the south-east (Trench 1) and in the former beer garden to the north-west (Trench 2).

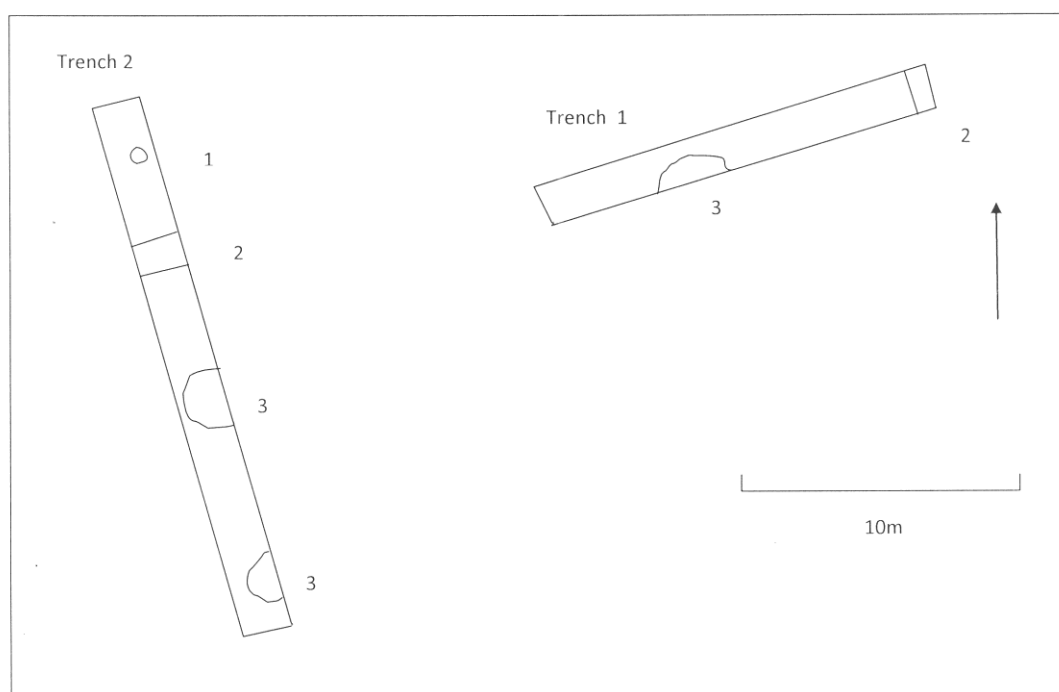


Figure 3. Plan of the trenches. 1 = modern post hole, 2 brick, clay and mortar wall footings, 3 pits containing modern material. North to the top

Trench 1

Interval	0m (ENE)	5m	10m	14m
Ground (OD)	39.01m	-	-	-
Topsoil Depth	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m
Subsoil Depth	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m
Top of Substratum	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m
Base of trench	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m



Figure 4 View of trench 1 from the north-east

Trench 1 was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east and measured 14m by 1.6m wide. It was excavated to the top of the natural substratum at a depth of one metre. The upper deposit comprised a 50mm depth of tarmac which overlay a sandy make up containing brick fragments. The natural substratum comprised a mottled yellow / orange sand. At the frontage end of the trench granite and brick fragments bonded in mortar and clay denoting footings of a 19th century building were located aligned north-north-west to south-south-east parallel with the road. To the south-

centre of the trench was a pit containing modern brick and earthenware which was not retained

No other deposits or finds were present.

Trench 2

Interval	0m (ENE)	5m	10m	15m	21m
Ground (OD)	39.01m	-	-	-	-
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m
Subsoil Depth	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m
Top of Substratum	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m
Base of trench	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m	0.90m

Trench 2 to the rear of the public house was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 21m by 1.6m wide. The topsoil comprised *c.* 300-400mm of mid-grey silty sand containing modern ceramic fragments, which overlay a mid-brown silty sand subsoil (*c.* 900mm thick), containing clinker, modern pottery and brick fragments. Two modern pits were present to the south of the trench while brick footings probably for a garden or outbuilding wall in clay and mortar aligned east-west was located to the centre of the trench. A post-hole containing ash clinker and modern pottery was present to the north of the trench. The natural substratum comprising a very clean mottled beige/orange/yellow sand was located at a depth of 1.2 metres.



Figure 5 View of trench 2 from the south

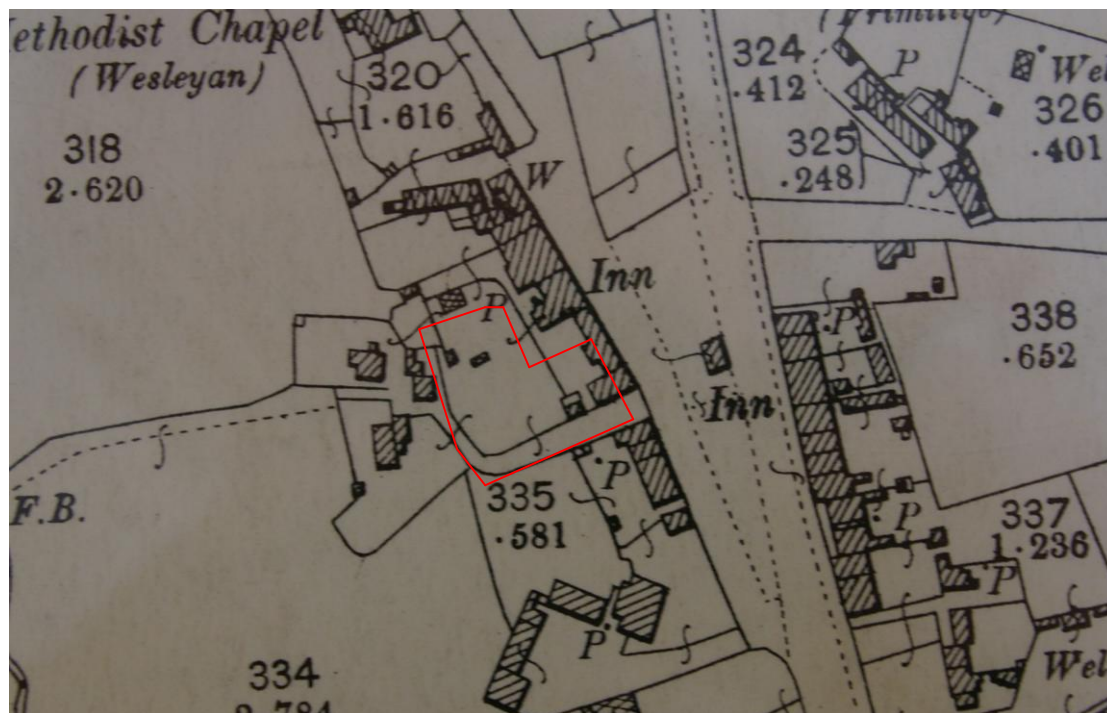


Figure 6. Ordnance survey 2nd edition map of 1903 showing building occupying the area.

7. Discussion

The trial trenching showed that the area had been disturbed by previous 19th and 20th century occupation which included a wall footing parallel to the road to the south-east, and pits containing modern material in Trench 1 while a possible garden wall foundation was present in trench 2. Both trenches contained modern brick, ash and clinker in the fills overlying the natural substratum. No pre-modern material was located suggesting that earlier occupation was either elsewhere or had been disturbed by the modern material.

The wall footings are probably associated with the building which formerly occupied the site and can be seen on the 1903 2nd edition Ordnance survey map. This building was demolished some time before 1968. The footings in Trench 2 may be associated with a small outbuilding also shown on the 1903 OS map.

8. Archive

The archive for the site, including the building assessment, will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council with accession number X.A141.2011 and consists of the following:

An unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report 2011-155)

An unbound copy of the Desk-based assessment (ULAS Report 2011-088) and Building assessment (ULAS Report 2011-156)

2 Trench recording sheets

1 Photographic Record (A4 sheets)

1 Set of 47 B & W Photographs (contact sheet)

- 1 Set of 47 B & W Negatives
- 1 Contact sheet of 47 digital photographs
- 1 Drawing record (2 sheets)

9. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Richard Dunnett of Marrons on behalf of Punch Taverns (PTL) Ltd for arranging access and Matt Lancaster of Greenway and Partners Ltd for providing service plans. The evaluation was directed by Jon Coward and the project manager was Patrick Clay.

10. Bibliography

Hunt, L., 2011 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for the Rose & Crown Public House, The Green, Thringstone, Leicestershire (SK 427 171)*. ULAS Report 2011-088

IfA, 2008 Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.

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13-10-2011

Appendix 1: The Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Rose & Crown Public House, The Green, Thringstone, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 427 171

Client: Punch Partnerships (PTL) Ltd

Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire District Council

Planning application No. 11/00646/FUL

Scheduled Start date: 26.09.2011

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of building recording and archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The survey and fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any heritage assets in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Thringstone lies around 4km north north-east of Coalville, North-East Leicestershire (Figure 1). The site lies at The Green, Thringstone on the western side of the road. It consists of the Rose and Crown public house itself plus a broadly square area of land to the south covered in asphalt and an overgrown beer garden to the west (Figure 2). The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying Geology of the site is likely to be sandstone. The site measures around 1152 square metres and lies at a height of c.116.7m aOD.
- 2.2 An application is proposed for the demolition of the building and the development of the site for a retail unit.
- 2.3 Following Planning policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Policy HE6 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority require that an historic building assessment and evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4 The site lies within the medieval and post-medieval core of the village and there are a number of prehistoric and Roman sites in the vicinity of Thringstone, mainly focussed in the areas close to Red Hill Farm, to the south-west of the assessment area and at the edge of Grace Dieu Wood to the north-east. The evidence from these sites points to possible prehistoric and Roman settlement in the area.
- 2.5 Map evidence shows that a number of buildings once lay along the street front directly south of the public house, where the car park now stands and the pub itself is likely to be 19th century in date and lies adjacent to a Grade II listed building. Post-medieval remains have been found close to the site during archaeological work along Main Street.
- 2.6 There is therefore, moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology to be discovered during any groundworks on the site, particularly on the relatively undisturbed land of the beer garden at the western side of the site. There is higher potential for the remains of post-medieval or 19th century buildings to be discovered during ground-works along the street frontage at The Green.
- 2.7 The new development does not appear to cover part of the area to the rear of the neighbouring property. The impact on buried remains here will be negligible compared to the rest of the site. The potential for buried remains to be found under the footprint of the public house, which appears to have a cellar, is very low.
- 2.8 The Rose & Crown itself appears to be a multi-phase building, possibly 18th or 19th century in date with some clearly 20th century alterations. The front elevation is stucco rendered while to the rear is exposed 2 - 2 ½ inch red bricks. The unusual arrangement of windows on the frontage and unusual roof line suggests the roof has been raised at least once, possibly even twice during the buildings history. On the southern gable, there is an outline of a pitched roof, suggesting either the original roof line of the Rose & Crown or a demolished building which formerly stood against this gable (Hunt 2011; Plates 9-11). A limited view of the rear of number 27, to the north shows it is a stone built building (Hunt 2011; Plate 12), and it is possible that the Rose & Crown may also be partly stone built.

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the historic building assessment is to complete an appropriate level of historic building assessment of the impact of proposed works to the structure. This will pay specific attention to those elements where demolition/conversion and/or alteration are proposed. The work should be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the buildings within the context for which they were originally designed as well as later uses
- 3.2 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.3 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.4 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The LCC

Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland (1997) will be adhered to.

- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

Building Recording

- 4.4 The building assessment will produce a record of the areas of fabric that are to be removed or altered to English Heritage level 2 (2006) prior to the commencement of works.
- 4.5 The building recording written account will be in accordance with level 2 items 1-7 (4-7 in summary form specifically as they relate to the areas being removed or altered). Sufficient details of physical evidence will be provided to validate interpretations.
- 4.6 The building recording drawn records will be in accordance with level 2 items 2-6 specifically as they relate to the areas of fabric being removed; item 2 will be a general ground floor plan at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100. Unusual constructional features will be recorded in greater detail at specified scales of between 1:1 to 1:50 where appropriate.
- 4.7 The building recording photographic records will be in accordance with level 2 items 1-6 and should cover all general areas specifically the areas of fabric being removed. Items 1-4 and 6 will be as appropriate to the areas of loss and alteration. All areas will be placed within the visual context of the site as a whole and a record will be provided of the interior and exterior of the building within the parameters of Health and Safety, to demonstrate its current form. The primary record will be in Black and white print and colour transparency format supplemented with digital and colour prints as appropriate.
- 4.8 The buildings assessment will be undertaken following the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct and will adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. (IFA S&G). The building will be examined under ULAS Health and Safety Policy (*ULAS Health and Safety Policy Statement and Health and Safety Manual*). A risks assessment form will be completed prior to and updated during the visit.
- 4.9 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to the Client and his representatives, the planning authority, the Team Leader of the Heritage and Resources Team, Leicestershire County Council subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one week's notice will be given prior to commencement of the recording work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made. All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the Ifa *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.10 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.11 Following discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at LCC as advisor to the planning authority. This will comprise two 20m by 1.6m trenches targeting the area of proposed new build to the rear and south of the existing building. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed locations of the trenches although the size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits.
- 4.12 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where

structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration

- 4.13 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.14 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.15 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.
- 4.16 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.17 Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.18 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.
- 4.19 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

Recording Systems

- 4.20 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.
- 4.21. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.22 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.
- 4.23 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.24 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

5. Finds

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination

of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context.
- 5.6 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. *Environmental Sampling*

- 6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.

- 6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 6.3 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 6.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 6.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.
- 6.6 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).

7 *Report and Archive*

- 7.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* (LMARS).
- 7.4 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.
- 8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 9.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 9.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

10 Copyright

- 10.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

11 Monitoring arrangements

- 11.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.
- 11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008)

- 11.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

12 Timetable and Staffing

- 12.1 A start date is likely to be 26 September 2011. The work is likely to take 3-4 days to complete and two experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.
- 12.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

13 Health and Safety

- 13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

14. Insurance

- 14.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 15.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

16. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Hunt, L., 2008 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Rose & Crown Public House, The Green, Thringstone, Leicestershire (SK 427 171)* ULAS Report 2011-088

IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

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Figure 1 Site location



Figure 2 Proposed trench plan



Figure 3 Plan of the proposed development

Appendix 2 OASIS information

[TITLE] INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	Rose and Crown PH, The green, Thringstone
Project Type	Trial trench evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Jon Coward
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Car park, Gardens
Development Type	Retail
Reason for Investigation	PPS5
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-determination
Site Co ordinates	NGR: S
Start/end dates of field work	27-29.09.2011
Archive Recipient	LCC
Study Area *	1152 sq. m.

* Particularly important as this information cannot be found elsewhere

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